

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace last paragraph on page 3, the second paragraph on page 4, and the first and fourth paragraphs on page 5 of the previous amendment filed in connection with the Parent Application ( a copy of which accompanies this Continuation Application) with the following:

**Last paragraph on page 3:**

--In the process of the present invention for producing electrical energy, charges are separated between two working media triboelectrically or electrostatically in an electrostatic generator and are moved away from one another by displacement of the working media under the action of ~~external~~ gas flow forces. The ~~external~~ gas flow forces perform work against the Coulomb force, and the charges are routed onto electrodes. The process steps are carried out within the inside volume of a heat pipe with the charge separation and charge displacement taking place using the directed gas flow of the heat pipe. The gas flow entrains one working medium of the electrostatic generator and routes it past the other working medium for charge separation and displacement. One source of the thermal energy is the use of solar energy.—

**The second paragraph on page 4:**

--As a result of the properties of heat pipes, a relatively small temperature difference between vaporizer and condenser sections is sufficient to achieve a high flow velocity of the gaseous working medium of the heat ~~tubes~~ pipes and consequently also high kinetic energy. By means of this kinetic energy, the indicated flow causes triboelectrification of the working media of the electrostatic generator and mechanical separation of charges. In the devices which implement this process thus there are no mechanically moving parts, for which reason all losses of power and efficiency which occur for this reason are prevented. Moreover, in this case the drive of the electrostatic generator does not take place by external mechanical work, but by thermal energy which can even be removed from a small temperature difference. --

**The first full paragraph on page 5:**

--When ~~an external~~ a temperature gradient builds up between the vaporizer 11 and the condenser 12 of the heat pipe 1, the working liquid 3 of the heat pipe, vaporizes in the vaporizer

on its capillary structure 5a. At the same time the working gas 4 of the heat pipe 1 condenses on the capillary structure 5a of the capillary insert 5 of the condenser 12 of the heat pipe 1. The working liquid 3 travels via the capillary insert 5 out of the condenser 12 back into the vaporizer 11.--

**The fourth full paragraph on page 5:**

--Thus, for a small temperature difference in a closed space during the two phases of the process, the increase and decrease of the gas pressure take place simultaneously and uninterruptedly in this closed space; these phases of the process are spatially separated, proceed with different signs, and are explosive according to their physical properties. This leads to formation of a high speed gas flow from the vaporizer into the condenser. In doing so, the thermal energy A which is supplied to the heat pipe is converted into kinetic energy of the molecules of in the gas flow B and can be converted further into other types of energy, for example, into electrical energy C.--